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Wilson Surfaces and Higher Dimensional Knot Invariants

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Abstract: An observable for nonabelian, higher-dimensional forms is introduced, its properties are discussed and its expectation value in BF theory is described. This is shown to produce potential and genuine invariants of higher-dimensional knots.

1. Introduction

Wilson loops play a very important role in gauge theories. They appear as natural observables, e.g., in Yang–Mills and in Chern–Simons theory; in the latter, their expectation values lead to invariants for (framed) knots [19]. A generalization of Wilson loops in the case where the connection is replaced by a form B of higher degree and the loop by a higher-dimensional submanifold is then natural and might have applications to the theories of D-branes, gerbes and—as we discuss in this paper—invariants of imbeddings.

In the abelian case, one assumes B to be an ordinary n -form on an m -dimensional manifold M . The generalization of abelian gauge symmetries is in this case given by transformations of the form $B \mapsto B + d\sigma$, $\sigma \in \Omega^{n-1}(M)$. The obvious generalization of a Wilson loop has then the form

$$\mathcal{O}(B, f, \lambda) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \lambda \int_N f^* B}, \quad (1.1)$$

where λ is a coupling constant, N is an n -dimensional manifold and f is a map $N \rightarrow M$.

As an example of a theory where this observable is interesting, one has the so-called abelian BF theory [16] which is defined by the action functional

$$S(A, B) = \int_M B \, dA, \quad B \in \Omega^n(M), \quad A \in \Omega^{m-n-1}(M).$$

The expectation value of the product $\mathcal{O}(B, f, \lambda) \mathcal{O}(A, g, \tilde{\lambda})$ (with $f: N \rightarrow M$, $g: \tilde{N} \rightarrow M$, $\dim N = n$, $\dim \tilde{N} = m - n - 1$) is then an interesting topological invariant which

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in the case $M = \mathbb{R}^n$ turns out to be a function of the linking number of the images of f and g (assuming that they do not intersect). For another generalization of abelian Chern-Simons theory and Wilson loops in higher dimensions, see also [12].

A nonabelian generalization seems to require necessarily that along with B one has an ordinary connection A on some principal bundle $P \rightarrow M$. The field B is then assumed to be a tensorial n -form on P .

If the map $f(N)$ describes an $(n-1)$ -family of imbedded loops (viz., $N = S^1 \times X$ and $f(\bullet, x)$ is an imbedding $S^1 \hookrightarrow M \forall x \in X$), then a generalization of (1.1) has been introduced in [6] in the case $n = 2$ and, more generally, in [7, 9]. If such an observable is then considered in the context of nonabelian BF theories (which implies that one has to take $n = m - 2$), one gets cohomology classes of the Vassiliev type on the space of imbeddings of a circle into M [7, 9, 5].

In the present paper we are however interested in the case where f is an imbedding¹ of N into M . We assume throughout $n = m - 2$ and we choose B to be of the coadjoint type. In particular, this will make our generalization of (1.1), the **Wilson surface**, suitable for the so-called canonical BF theories, see Sect. 2. Since these theories are topological, expectation values of Wilson surfaces should yield potential invariants of imbeddings of codimension two, i.e., of **higher-dimensional knots**.

As an example, we discuss explicitly the case when $M = \mathbb{R}^m$ and $N = \mathbb{R}^{m-2}$ and the imbeddings are assumed to have a fixed linear behavior at infinity (**long knots**). In this case, by studying the first orders in perturbation theory, we recover an invariant proposed by Bott in [2] for m odd and introduce a new invariant for $m = 4$. More general invariants may be obtained at higher orders. (These results have appeared in [15] to which we will recurrently refer for more technical details.)

We believe that our Wilson surfaces may have broader applications in gauge theories.

Plan of the paper. In Sect. 2, we recall nonabelian canonical BF theories and give a very formal, but intuitively clear, definition of Wilson surfaces, see (2.4) and (2.5). We discuss their formal properties and, in particular, we clarify why we expect their expectation values to yield invariants of higher-dimensional knots. (In this section by invariant we mean a $\text{Diff}_0(N) \times \text{Diff}_0(M)$ -invariant function on the space of imbeddings $N \hookrightarrow M$.)

In Sect. 3, we give a more precise and at the same time more general definition of Wilson surfaces under the simplifying assumption that we work on *trivial* principal bundles. The properties of Wilson surfaces are here summarized in terms of descent equations (3.3), the crucial point of the whole discussion being the modified quantum master equation (3.6). Though we briefly recall here the fundamental facts about the Batalin–Vilkovisky (BV) formalism [1], some previous exposure to it will certainly be helpful.

In Sect. 4, we carefully describe the perturbative definition of Wilson surfaces—see (4.5), (4.6) and (4.8)—in the case $M = \mathbb{R}^m$ and $N = \mathbb{R}^{m-2}$ to which we will stick to the end of the paper.

This perturbative definition of Wilson surfaces is finally rigorous, and in Sect. 5 we are able to prove some of its properties, viz., the “semiclassical” version of the descent equation, see (5.1) and Prop. 5.1. The “quantum” descent equation, on the other hand, still relies on some formal arguments.

¹ The necessity of considering imbeddings in the nonabelian theory, instead of more general smooth maps, arises at the quantum level (just like in the nonabelian Chern–Simons theory) in order to avoid singularities which make the observables ill-defined.

In Sect. 6, we discuss the perturbative expansion of the expectation value of a Wilson surface in BF theory. The main results we obtain by considering the first three orders in perturbation theory are a generalization of the self-linking number (6.2), the Bott invariant (6.3), and a new invariant for long 2-knots (6.4), see Prop. 6.3. (In this section an invariant is understood as a locally constant function on the space of imbeddings.) We also discuss the general behavior of higher orders as well as the expectation value (6.5) of the product of a Wilson loop and a Wilson surface. The discussions in this section require some knowledge on the compactification of configuration spaces relative to imbeddings described in [3]. We refer for more details on this part to [15].

Finally, in Sect. 7, we discuss some possible extensions of our work.

2. Canonical BF Theories and Wilson Surfaces

We begin by fixing some notations that we will use throughout. Let G be a Lie group, \mathfrak{g} its Lie algebra and P a G -principal bundle over an m -dimensional manifold M . We will denote by \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{G} the affine space of connection 1-forms and the group of gauge transformations, respectively. Given a connection A and a gauge transformation g , we will denote by A^g the transformed connection. The next ingredients are the spaces $\Omega^k(M, \text{ad} P)$ and $\Omega^k(M, \text{ad}^* P)$ of tensorial k -forms of the adjoint and coadjoint type respectively. Given a connection A , we will denote by d_A the corresponding covariant derivatives on $\Omega^\bullet(M, \text{ad} P)$ and on $\Omega^\bullet(M, \text{ad}^* P)$.

2.1. Canonical BF theories. Given $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $B \in \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$, one defines the canonical BF action functional by

$$S(A, B) := \int_M \langle B, F_A \rangle, \quad (2.1)$$

where F_A is the curvature 2-form of A and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the extension to forms of the adjoint and coadjoint type of the canonical pairing between \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}^* . The critical points of S are pairs $(A, B) \in \mathcal{A} \times \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$, where A is flat and B is covariantly closed, i.e., solutions to $F_A = 0 = d_A B$.

The BF action functional is invariant under the action of an extension of the group \mathcal{G} of gauge transformations, viz., the semidirect product $\tilde{\mathcal{G}} := \mathcal{G} \rtimes \Omega^{m-3}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$, where \mathcal{G} acts on the abelian group $\Omega^{m-3}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$ via the coadjoint action. A pair $(g, \sigma) \in \tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ acts on a pair $(A, B) \in \mathcal{A} \times \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$ by

$$A \mapsto A^g, \quad (2.2a)$$

$$B \mapsto B^{(g, \sigma)} = \text{Ad}_{g^{-1}}^* B + d_{A^g} \sigma, \quad (2.2b)$$

and it is not difficult to prove that $S(A^g, B^{(g, \sigma)}) = S(A, B)$.

By definition an **observable** is a $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ -invariant function on $\mathcal{A} \times \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad}^* P)$. In the quantum theory, one defines the expectation value² of an observable by

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle = \int \mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}B \, e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(A, B)} \mathcal{O}(A, B), \quad (2.3)$$

where the formal measure $\mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}B$ is assumed to be $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ -invariant.

² For notational simplicity, throughout the paper we assume the functional measures to be normalized.

2.2. Wilson surfaces. We are now going to define an observable for BF theories associated to an imbedding $f: N \hookrightarrow M$, where N is a fixed $(m-2)$ -dimensional manifold. The first observation is that, using f , one can pull back the principal bundle P to N ; let us denote by f^*P the principal bundle over N obtained this way. Given a connection one-form A on P , we denote by f^*A the induced connection one-form on f^*P ; moreover, given $B \in \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad}^*P)$ we denote by f^*B the induced element of $\Omega^{m-2}(N, \text{ad}^*f^*P)$. We then define

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, f) := \int_N \langle \xi, d_{f^*A}\beta + f^*B \rangle, \quad (2.4)$$

for $\xi \in \Omega^0(N, \text{ad} f^*P)$ and $\beta \in \Omega^{m-3}(N, \text{ad}^* f^*P)$. Our observable, which we will call the **Wilson surface**, is then defined as the following functional integral:

$$\mathcal{O}(A, B, f) := \int \mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta \, e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, f)}. \quad (2.5)$$

There are two important observations at this point:

- (1) At first sight we have a Gaussian integral where the quadratic part pairs ξ with β but there is no linear term in β ; so it seems that one could omit the linear term in ξ as well. As a consequence \mathcal{O} would not depend on B and would then have a rather trivial expectation value in BF theory. The point however is that (2.4) has in general zero modes. One has then to expand around each zero mode and then integrate over them (with some measure “hidden” in the notation $\mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta$). This makes things more interesting as we will see in the rest of the paper; in particular, the dependency of \mathcal{O} on B will be nontrivial.
- (2) The action functional (2.4) may have symmetries (depending on A and B) which make the quadratic part around critical points degenerate. So in the computation of \mathcal{O} the choice of some adapted gauge fixing is understood. We defer a more precise discussion to the following sections.

We want now to show that (formally) \mathcal{O} is an observable. First observe that an element (g, σ) of the symmetry group $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ of canonical BF theories, induces a pair $(\tilde{g}, \tilde{\sigma})$, where \tilde{g} is a gauge transformation for f^*P and $\tilde{\sigma} = f^*\sigma \in \Omega^{m-3}(N, \text{ad}^* f^*P)$. It is not difficult to show that

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, A^g, B^{(g, \sigma)}, f) = \Sigma(\text{Ad}_{\tilde{g}} \xi, \text{Ad}_{\tilde{g}}^*(\beta + \tilde{\sigma}), A, B, f).$$

Thus, by making a change of variables in (2.5), we see that \mathcal{O} is $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}$ -invariant if we make the following

Assumption 1. We assume that the measure $\mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta$ is invariant under *i)* the action of gauge transformation on $\Omega^0(N, \text{ad} f^*P) \times \Omega^{m-3}(N, \text{ad}^* f^*P)$ and *ii)* translations of β .

In the following we will see examples where these conditions are met; observe that this will in particular imply conditions on the measure on zero modes.

2.3. Invariance properties. Next we want to discuss invariance of \mathcal{O} under the group $\text{Diff}_0(N)$ of diffeomorphisms of N connected to the identity. For $\psi \in \text{Diff}_0(N)$, one can now prove that³

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, f \circ \psi^{-1}) = \Sigma(\psi^* \xi, \psi^* \beta, A, B, f).$$

If we now further assume that the measure $\mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta$ is invariant⁴ under ψ^* , we obtain that

$$\mathcal{O}(A, B, f \circ \psi^{-1}) = \mathcal{O}(A, B, f).$$

Finally, we want to prove that $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle$ is also $\text{Diff}_0(M)$ -invariant. For $\phi \in \text{Diff}_0(M)$, the relevant identity is now⁵

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, \phi \circ f) = \Sigma(\xi, \beta, \phi^* A, \phi^* B, f).$$

After integrating out ξ and β , we get then

$$\mathcal{O}(A, B, \phi \circ f) = \mathcal{O}(\phi^* A, \phi^* B, f).$$

Observe now that the BF action (2.1) is $\text{Diff}_0(M)$ -invariant, viz.,

$$S(A, B) = S(\phi^* A, \phi^* B).$$

Thus, if we assume the measure $\mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}B$ to be $\text{Diff}_0(M)$ -invariant as well, we deduce that $\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(f) = \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle(\phi \circ f) \forall \phi \in \text{Diff}_0(M)$.

In conclusion, whenever we can make sense of the observable \mathcal{O} and the expectation value (2.3) together with Assumption 1, we may expect to obtain invariants of higher-dimensional knots $N \hookrightarrow M$. A caveat is that in the perturbative evaluation of the functional integrals some regularizations have to be included (e.g., point splitting) and this may spoil part of the result (analogously to what happens in Chern–Simons theory where expectation values of Wilson loops do not actually yield knot invariants but invariants of *framed* knots⁶).

2.4. The abelian case. As a simple example we discuss now the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathbb{R}$. The action Σ simplifies to

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, f) := \int_N \xi(d\beta + f^* B).$$

The critical points are solutions to $d\xi_0 = d\beta_0 + f^* B = 0$. Since we want to treat B perturbatively, we expand instead around a solution to $d\xi_0 = d\beta_0 = 0$. For simplicity

³ To be more precise, observe that the l.h.s. is now defined on tensorial forms on $(f \circ \psi^{-1})^* P$ instead of $f^* P$. By ψ^* we mean then the isomorphism between $\mathcal{N}(f) := \Omega^0(N, \text{ad } f^* P) \times \Omega^{m-3}(N, \text{ad } f^* P)$ and $\mathcal{N}(f \circ \psi^{-1}) := \Omega^0(N, \text{ad } (f \circ \psi^{-1})^* P) \times \Omega^{m-3}(N, \text{ad } (f \circ \psi^{-1})^* P)$.

⁴ More precisely, we assume that the measure $\mathcal{D}\tilde{\xi} \mathcal{D}\tilde{\beta}$ on $\mathcal{N}(f \circ \psi^{-1})$ is equal to the pullback of the measure $\mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta$ by ψ^* whenever $\tilde{\xi} = \psi^* \xi$ and $\tilde{\beta} = \psi^* \beta$.

⁵ Observe that now we are moving from P to $\phi^* P$, and in the r.h.s. ϕ^* denotes the induced isomorphism between $\mathcal{A}(P) \times \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad } P)$ and $\mathcal{A}(\phi^* P) \times \Omega^{m-2}(M, \text{ad } \phi^* P)$.

⁶ Genuine knot invariants may also be obtained by subtracting suitable multiples of the self-linking number [3]. We will see in Subsect. 6.4 that a similar strategy—viz., taking the linear combination of potential invariants coming from expectation values in order to obtain genuine invariant—may be used in the case of long higher-dimensional knots.

we consider only the case $\beta_0 = 0$.⁷ On the other hand ξ_0 has to be a constant function; we will denote by Ξ its value. We get then

$$\mathcal{O}(A, B, f) = Z \int_{\Xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\Xi) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Xi \int_N f^* B},$$

where μ is a measure on the moduli space \mathbb{R} of solutions to $d\xi_0 = 0$, and

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}\alpha \mathcal{D}\beta e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_N \alpha(d\beta + f^* B)} = \int \mathcal{D}\alpha \mathcal{D}\beta e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_N \alpha d\beta},$$

where we have denoted by α the perturbation of ξ around Ξ . Observe that Z is independent of f , of A and of B .⁸ If we take the measure μ to be a delta function peaked at some value λ , we recover, apart from the constant Z , the observable displayed in (1.1).

3. BV Formalism

BF theories present symmetries that are reducible on shell.⁹ To deal with it, one resorts to the Batalin–Vilkovisky (BV) formalism. We summarize here the results on BV for canonical BF theories [9]. First we introduce the following spaces of superfields:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &:= \mathcal{A} \oplus \bigoplus_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq 1}}^m \Omega^i(M, \text{ad} P)[1 - i], \\ \mathcal{B} &:= \bigoplus_{i=0}^m \Omega^i(M, \text{ad}^* P)[m - 2 - i], \end{aligned}$$

where the number in square brackets denotes the ghost number to be given to each component. If we introduce the **total degree** as the sum of ghost number and form degree, we see that elements of \mathcal{A} have total degree equal to one and elements of \mathcal{B} have total degree equal to $m - 2$.

Remark 3.1. In the following, whenever we refer to some super algebraic structure (Lie brackets, derivations, ...), it will always be understood that the grading is the total degree.

Observe then that the space \mathcal{A} of superconnections is modeled on the super vector space

$$\mathcal{A}_0 := \bigoplus_{i=0}^m \Omega^i(M, \text{ad} P)[1 - i].$$

⁷ Observe that the action is invariant under the transformation $\beta \mapsto \beta + d\tau$. So, if $H^{m-3}(N) = \{0\}$, there is no loss of generality in taking $\beta_0 = 0$.

⁸ The explicit computation of Z , taking into account the symmetries with the BRST formalism, yields the Ray–Singer torsion of N , see [16].

⁹ The infinitesimal form of the symmetries (2.2) consists of the usual infinitesimal gauge symmetries and of the addition to B of the covariant derivative of an $(m - 3)$ -form σ of the coadjoint type. On shell, i.e. at the critical points of the action, the connection has to be flat. Thus, there is a huge kernel of infinitesimal symmetries containing in particular all d_A -exact forms. Off shell the kernel is in general much smaller. Having completely different kernels on and off shell makes the BRST formalism, even with ghosts for ghosts, not applicable to this case.

The Lie algebra structure on \mathfrak{g} induces a super Lie algebra structure on \mathcal{A}_0 whose Lie bracket will be denoted by $\llbracket \cdot ; \cdot \rrbracket$. (We refer to [9] for more details and sign conventions.)¹⁰

Given $A \in \mathcal{A}$, we define its curvature

$$F_A = F_{A_0} + d_{A_0} a + \frac{1}{2} \llbracket a ; a \rrbracket,$$

where A_0 is any reference connection and $a := A - A_0 \in \mathcal{A}_0$. Then we define the BV action for the canonical BF theory by

$$S(A, B) = \int_M \langle\langle B ; F_A \rangle\rangle,$$

where $\langle\langle \cdot ; \cdot \rangle\rangle$ denotes the extension to forms of the adjoint and coadjoint type of the canonical pairing between \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}^* with shifted degree:

$$\langle\langle \alpha ; \beta \rangle\rangle := (-1)^{\text{gh } \alpha \deg \beta} \langle \alpha , \beta \rangle.$$

Integration over M is assumed here to select the form component of degree m . Observe that $S(A, B) = S(A, B)$ as in (2.1).

The space $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$ of superfields is isomorphic to $T^*[-1]\mathcal{A}$ and as such it has a canonical odd symplectic structure whose corresponding BV bracket we will denote by $\langle\langle \cdot ; \cdot \rangle\rangle$. It can then be shown that S satisfies the classical master equation $\langle\langle S ; S \rangle\rangle = 0$. This implies that the derivation (of total degree one) $\delta := \langle\langle S ; \cdot \rangle\rangle$ is a differential (the BRST differential). It can be easily checked that

$$\delta A = (-1)^m F_A, \quad \delta B = (-1)^m d_A B. \quad (3.1)$$

As usual in the BV formalism one also introduces the BV Laplacian Δ . For this, one assumes a measure which induces a divergence operator and defines ΔF by $\frac{1}{2} \text{div } X_F$ with $X_F = \langle\langle F ; \cdot \rangle\rangle$ the Hamiltonian vector field of F . In the functional integral, the measure is defined only formally. For us, the Laplace operator will have the property that

$$\Delta((A_k)^a(x) (B_l)_b(y)) = \delta_{k+l, -1} \delta_b^a \delta(x, y), \quad (3.2)$$

where $A_k (B_k)$ denotes the component of ghost number k of $A (B)$, and we have chosen a local trivialization of $\text{ad } P (\text{ad}^* P)$ to expand $A_k (B_k)$ on a basis of $\mathfrak{g} (\mathfrak{g}^*)$. One can then show that $\Delta S = 0$. As a consequence S satisfies the quantum master equation $\langle\langle S ; S \rangle\rangle - 2i\hbar \Delta S = 0$, and the operator

$$\Omega := \delta - i\hbar \Delta$$

is a coboundary operator (i.e., $\Omega^2 = 0$) of total degree one.

Given a function O on $T^*[-1]\mathcal{A}$, one defines its expectation value by

$$\langle O \rangle := \int_{\mathcal{L}} \mathcal{D}A \mathcal{D}B e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S(A, B)} O(A, B),$$

where \mathcal{L} is a Lagrangian submanifold (determined by a gauge fixing). The general properties of the BV formalism ensure that

¹⁰ It suffices here to say that (locally) the Lie bracket of \mathfrak{g} -valued forms α and β is defined by

$$\llbracket \alpha ; \beta \rrbracket = (-1)^{\text{gh } \alpha \deg \beta} \alpha^a \beta^b f_{ab}^c R_c,$$

where $\{R_c\}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g} , f_{ab}^c are the corresponding structure constants, gh denotes the ghost number and \deg the form degree.

- (1) the expectation value of an Ω -closed function (called a **BV observable**) is invariant under deformations of \mathcal{L} (“independence of the gauge fixing”); and
- (2) the expectation value of an Ω -exact function vanishes (“Ward identities”).

3.1. Wilson surfaces in the BV formalism. We want now to extend the observable \mathcal{O} to a function \mathbf{O} (of total degree zero) on $T^*[-1]\mathcal{A} \times \Omega^\bullet(\text{Imb}(N, M))$ (where $\text{Imb}(N, M)$ denotes the space of imbeddings $N \hookrightarrow M$) that satisfies the “descent equations”

$$\Omega \mathbf{O} = (-1)^m d\mathbf{O}, \quad (3.3)$$

where d is the de Rham differential on $\Omega^\bullet(\text{Imb}(N, M))$. Observe that denoting by \mathbf{O}_i the i -form component, the descent equation implies in particular

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega \mathbf{O}_0 &= 0, \\ \Omega \mathbf{O}_1 &= (-1)^m d\mathbf{O}_0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, \mathbf{O}_0 will be a BV observable satisfying $d\langle \mathbf{O}_0 \rangle = 0$. We expect then that (apart from regularization problems) $\langle \mathbf{O}_0 \rangle$ should yield a higher-dimensional knot invariant. Observe that, since \mathbf{O} will be defined in terms of a gauge-fixed functional integral, we will have to take care of the dependence of \mathbf{O} under the gauge fixing. We will show that the variation of \mathbf{O} w.r.t. the gauge fixing is $(d + (-1)^m \Omega)$ -exact. As a consequence, the variation of \mathbf{O} w.r.t. the gauge fixing will be d -exact and hence well defined in cohomology. In particular, we should expect that $\langle \mathbf{O}_0 \rangle$ should be gauge-fixing independent.

In order to define \mathbf{O} properly and to show its properties we make from now on the following simplifying

Assumption 2. We assume that the principal bundle P is trivial. As a consequence, from now on, elements of $\mathcal{A}(\mathcal{B})$ will be regarded as forms on M taking values in $\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

Our definition of \mathbf{O} requires first the introduction of superfields on N . We set

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathcal{A}} &:= \bigoplus_{i=0}^{m-2} \Omega^i(N; \mathfrak{g})[-i], \\ \widehat{\mathcal{B}} &:= \bigoplus_{i=0}^{m-2} \Omega^i(N; \mathfrak{g}^*)[m-3-i]. \end{aligned}$$

Elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$ have then total degree zero, while elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}$ have total degree $m-3$. Again we may regard $\widehat{\mathcal{A}} \times \widehat{\mathcal{B}}$ as $T^*[-1]\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$, which we endow with its canonical odd symplectic structure. We will denote by $((\ ; \))^\wedge$ the corresponding BV bracket.

We are now in a position to give a first BV generalization of (2.4); viz., for $\xi \in \widehat{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\beta \in \widehat{\mathcal{B}}$, we define

$$\Sigma_0(\xi, \beta, A, B)(f) := \int_N \langle \xi ; d_{f^*A}\beta + f^*B \rangle.$$

One can immediately verify that $\Sigma_0(\xi, \beta, A, B)(f) = \Sigma(\xi, \beta, A, B, f)$.

The notation used suggests that we want to consider $\Sigma_0(\xi, \beta, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B})$ as a function on $\text{Imb}(N, M)$. More generally, we want to define a functional Σ taking values in forms on $\text{Imb}(N, M)$. To do so, we first introduce the evaluation map

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ev}: N \times \text{Imb}(N, M) &\rightarrow M \\ (x, f) &\mapsto f(x), \end{aligned}$$

and the projection $\pi: N \times \text{Imb}(N, M) \rightarrow \text{Imb}(N, M)$. Denoting by π_* the corresponding integration along the fiber N , we define

$$\Sigma(\xi, \beta, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) := \pi_* \langle \xi; d_{\text{ev}^* \mathbf{A}} \beta + \text{ev}^* \mathbf{B} \rangle \in \Omega^\bullet(\text{Imb}(N, M)).$$

Observe that Σ is a sum of forms on $\text{Imb}(N, M)$ of different ghost numbers with total degree equal to zero and that Σ_0 is the component of Σ of form degree zero (or, equivalently, of ghost number zero). Now, by using (3.1) and the property $d\pi_* = (-1)^m \pi_* d$, one can prove the identity¹¹

$$d\Sigma = (-1)^m \delta \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} (\langle \Sigma; \Sigma \rangle)^\wedge. \quad (3.4)$$

We may also define the derivation $\widehat{\delta} := (\langle \Sigma; \cdot \rangle)^\wedge$ which, by (3.4) is not a differential; on generators it gives

$$\widehat{\delta} \xi = (-1)^m d_{\text{ev}^* \mathbf{A}} \xi, \quad \widehat{\delta} \beta = (-1)^m (d_{\text{ev}^* \mathbf{A}} \beta + \text{ev}^* \mathbf{B}). \quad (3.5)$$

Observe that for any given family of imbeddings, one gets a vector field on $T^*[-1]\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$.

We now introduce a formal measure $\mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta$ on this space. In terms of this measure, we define the BV Laplacian $\widehat{\Delta}$. We assume the formal measure to satisfy the following generalization of Assumption 1 in Sect. 2:

Assumption 3. We assume the measure to be invariant under the vector fields defined by (3.5); viz., we assume $\widehat{\Delta} \Sigma = 0$.

Formally we can now improve (3.4) to the fundamental identity of this theory which we will call the **modified quantum master equation**; viz,

$$\boxed{d\Sigma = (-1)^m \left(\Omega \Sigma + \frac{1}{2} (\langle \Sigma; \Sigma \rangle) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \widehat{\text{QME}}(\Sigma)} \quad (3.6)$$

with

$$\widehat{\text{QME}}(\Sigma) := (\langle \Sigma; \Sigma \rangle)^\wedge - 2i\hbar \widehat{\Delta} \Sigma.$$

This identity is a consequence of the following formal facts:

- (1) $\Delta \Sigma$ vanishes since Σ is at most linear in \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} .
- (2) $\Delta \Sigma$ vanishes by Assumption 3.

¹¹ Observe that, in order to compute $(\langle \Sigma; \Sigma \rangle)^\wedge$, one has to “integrate by parts.” This is allowed since $\langle \xi; \beta \rangle$ does not depend on the given imbedding. As a consequence, $\pi_* \langle \xi; \beta \rangle$ is a constant zero-form on $\text{Imb}(N, M)$, which implies the useful identity

$$0 = (-1)^m d\pi_* \langle \xi; \beta \rangle = \pi_* \langle d_{\mathbf{A}} \xi; \beta \rangle + \pi_* \langle \xi; d_{\mathbf{A}} \beta \rangle.$$

- (3) $((\Sigma; \Sigma))$ is proportional to a delta function at coinciding points, but the coefficient is proportional to $(([\xi; \xi]; \beta))$ which vanishes since ξ has total degree zero.

Observe finally that the modified quantum master equation can also be rewritten in the form

$$(d - (-1)^m \Omega + i\hbar \widehat{\Delta}) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Sigma} = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

We are now in a position to define the observable \mathcal{O} and to prove its formal properties. We set

$$\mathcal{O}_\Psi := \int_{\mathcal{L}_\Psi} \mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Sigma},$$

where \mathcal{L}_Ψ is the Lagrangian section determined by the gauge-fixing fermion Ψ . Recall that, as in general in the BV formalism, Ψ is required to depend only on the fields.¹² In this modified situation, we call **good** a gauge-fixing fermion that in addition satisfies the equation

$$\Omega \Psi + ((\Psi; \Sigma)) = (-1)^m d\Psi.$$

In particular, gauge-fixing fermions independent of \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} and the imbedding are good.

Now let Ψ_t be a path of good gauge-fixing fermions. By the usual manipulations in the BV formalism, the modified quantum master equation (3.6) implies that

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{O}_{\Psi_t} = \frac{i}{\hbar} ((-1)^m \Omega - d) \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Psi_t}$$

with

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\Psi_t} = \int_{\mathcal{L}_{\Psi_t}} \mathcal{D}\xi \mathcal{D}\beta e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Sigma} \frac{d}{dt} \Psi_t.$$

As a consequence, the expectation value of \mathcal{O}_Ψ will be gauge-fixing independent modulo exact forms on $\text{Imb}(N, M)$ as long as we stay in the class of good gauge fixings. This understood, from now on we will drop the label Ψ .

Another consequence of the modified quantum master equation is the descent equations (3.3), which are immediately obtained by integrating (3.7) over the Lagrangian section \mathcal{L}_Ψ determined by a good gauge-fixing fermion Ψ .

4. The Case of Long Higher-Dimensional Knots

We will concentrate from now on on the case $M = \mathbb{R}^m$ and $N = \mathbb{R}^{m-2}$, $m > 3$. We also choose once and for all a reference linear imbedding $\sigma : \mathbb{R}^{m-2} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ and we consider only those imbeddings that outside a compact coincide with σ ; we denote by Imb_σ the corresponding space, whose elements are usually called long $(m-2)$ -knots.

¹² As usual one has first to enlarge the space of fields and antifields by adding enough antighosts $\bar{\sigma}_i$ and Lagrange multipliers λ_i together with their antifields $\bar{\sigma}_i^+$ and λ_i^+ . One then extends the action functional Σ by adding the term $\sum_i \int_N \bar{\sigma}_i^+ \lambda_i$. The extended action still satisfies the modified quantum master equation. The gauge-fixing fermion is assumed to depend on the fields only, i.e., on the $\bar{\sigma}_i$ s, the λ_i s, and the components of nonnegative ghost number in ξ and β . See, e.g., Subsect. 4.3.

On the trivial bundle $P \simeq \mathbb{R}^m \times G$, we pick the trivial connection as a reference point. Thus, we may identify \mathcal{A} with the space of \mathfrak{g} -valued 1-forms. More generally, we think of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} as spaces of \mathfrak{g} - resp. \mathfrak{g}^* -valued forms. Observe that the pair $(A, B) = (0, 0)$ is now a critical point of BF theory. We will denote by \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{B} the perturbations around the trivial critical point, but, in order to keep track that they are “small”, we will scale them by $\sqrt{\hbar}$. Observe that we assume the fields \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{B} to vanish at infinity. To simplify the following computations, we also rescale $\xi \rightarrow \hbar \xi$. As a consequence, the super BF action functional and the super Σ functional will now read as follows:

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} S(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{B}) = \int_M \left\langle \left\langle \mathbf{B} ; d\mathbf{a} + \frac{\sqrt{\hbar}}{2} [\mathbf{a} ; \mathbf{a}] \right\rangle \right\rangle, \quad (4.1a)$$

$$\frac{1}{\hbar} \Sigma(\xi, \beta, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{B}) = \pi_* \langle \xi ; d\beta \rangle + \sqrt{\hbar} \pi_* \langle \xi ; [\text{ev}^* \mathbf{a} ; \beta] + \text{ev}^* \mathbf{B} \rangle. \quad (4.1b)$$

4.1. Zero modes. We now consider the critical points of Σ for $\hbar = 0$. The equations of motions are simply $d\xi = d\beta = 0$. Using translations by exact forms (which are the symmetries for Σ at $\hbar = 0$), a critical point can always be put in the form $\beta = 0$ and ξ a constant function, whose value we will denote by $\Xi \in \mathfrak{g}$. We have now to choose a measure μ on the space \mathfrak{g} of zero modes. Then we write $\xi = \Xi + \alpha$ with α assumed to vanish at infinity. We also assume β to vanish at infinity and write

$$O(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) = \int_{\Xi \in \mathfrak{g}} \mu(\Xi) U(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \Xi),$$

with

$$U(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \Xi) := \int_{\mathcal{L}_\psi} \mathcal{D}\alpha \mathcal{D}\beta e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \Sigma(\Xi + \alpha, \beta, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B})}. \quad (4.2)$$

In the following, we will concentrate on $U(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \bullet)$ which we will regard as an element of the completion of the symmetric algebra of \mathfrak{g}^* .

Before starting the perturbative expansion of U , we comment briefly on the validity of Assumption 3 at the end of Sect. 3. We assume the formal measure $\mathcal{D}\alpha \mathcal{D}\beta$ to be induced from a given constant measure on \mathfrak{g} . This means that $\widehat{\Delta}$ will have the following property (cf. with (3.2) for notations):

$$\widehat{\Delta}((\xi_k)^a(x) (\beta_l)_b(y)) = \delta_{k+l, -1} \delta_b^a \delta(x - y). \quad (4.3)$$

Then, by a computation analogous to that for canonical BF theories, one obtains in $\widehat{\Delta} \Sigma$ a combination of delta functions and its derivatives at coinciding points (!) but with a vanishing coefficient. So, formally, Assumption 3 is satisfied.¹³

¹³ If we think in terms of the vector fields defined by (3.5), we should take care only of the terms containing the covariant derivatives as the formal measure is, as usual, assumed to be translation invariant. If the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} were unimodular, then we would immediately conclude that, formally, the measure is invariant under this generalized gauge transformation. However, even more formally, things work in general as the contributions of different field components cancel each other.

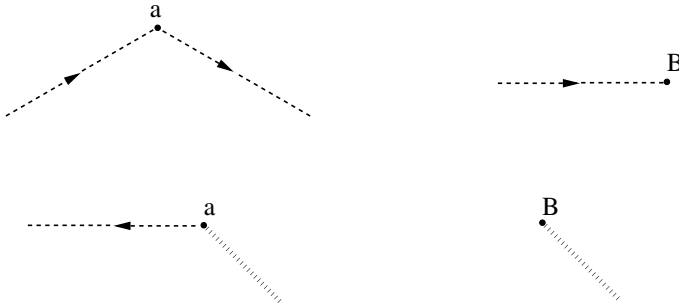


Fig. 1. The four vertices coming from the second equation in (4.4)

4.2. *The Feynman diagrams.* We split the action $\Sigma(\Xi + \alpha, \beta, A, B)$ into the sum of $\Sigma^{(0)}(\alpha, \beta)$ and the perturbation $\Sigma_{\Xi}^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta, A, B)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\hbar} \Sigma^{(0)}(\alpha, \beta) &= \pi_* \langle \alpha ; d\beta \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m-2}} \langle \alpha ; d\beta \rangle, \\ \frac{1}{\hbar} \Sigma_{\Xi}^{(1)}(\alpha, \beta, a, B) &= \sqrt{\hbar} \pi_* (\langle \alpha ; [\text{ev}^* a ; \beta] \rangle + \langle \alpha ; \text{ev}^* B \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle \Xi ; [\text{ev}^* a ; \beta] \rangle + \langle \Xi ; \text{ev}^* B \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

As a consequence, in the perturbative expansion of \mathcal{U} , we will have a propagator of order 1 in \hbar (the inverse of d with some gauge fixing) and four vertices of order $\sqrt{\hbar}$. Graphically, we will denote the propagator by a dashed line oriented from β to α . The four vertices are then represented as in Fig. 1, where the black and white strip represents the zero mode Ξ .

Observe that with these vertices one can construct two types of connected diagrams:

- (1) Polygons consisting only of vertices of the first type, see Fig. 2 (observe that the 1-gon is a tadpole, so in general it will be removed by renormalization);
- (2) “Snakes” with a B -field at the head and a zero mode at the tail; there is a very short snake consisting of a vertex of the fourth type only; a longer snake consisting of a vertex of the second type followed by a vertex of the third type; and a sequel of longer snakes consisting of a vertex of the second type followed by vertices of the first type and ending with a vertex of the third type. See Fig. 3.

We will denote by τ_n the n -gon and by σ_n the snake with n vertices beside the head. Then, the combinatorial structure of \mathcal{U} is given by

$$\mathcal{U} = e^{\sigma + \tau}, \quad (4.5)$$

with

$$\tau = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\hbar^{\frac{n}{2}}}{n} \tau_n, \quad \sigma = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \hbar^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \sigma_n. \quad (4.6)$$

(The factor n dividing τ_n is the order of the group of automorphisms of the polygon.)

Remark 4.1. Observe that setting $B = 0$ kills σ . On the other hand, the partition function of $\Sigma|_{B=0}$ is just the torsion of the connection $d_{\text{ev}^* A}$ [16]. As a consequence, $\exp \tau(a)$ is the perturbative expression of the torsion for $A = A_0 + \sqrt{\hbar} a$, where A_0 is the trivial connection.

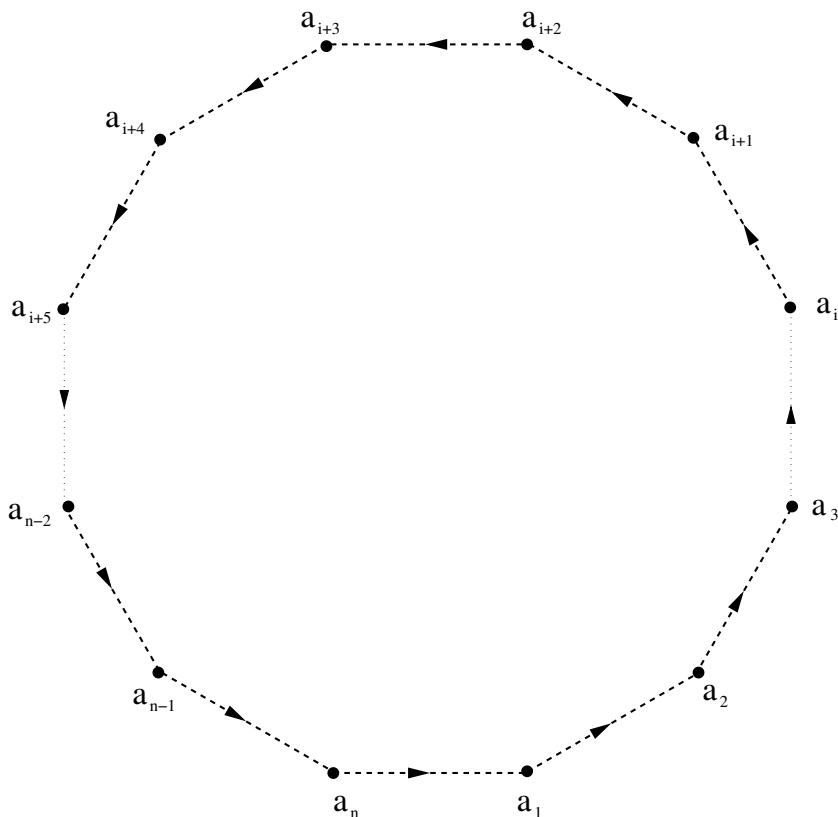


Fig. 2. The polygon τ_n with n vertices

4.3. The gauge fixing. To compute σ and τ explicitly, one has to choose a gauge fixing. Our choice is the so-called covariant gauge fixing $d^*\beta = 0$, where d^* is defined in terms of a Riemannian metric on \mathbb{R}^{m-2} , e.g., the Euclidean metric.

In the BV formalism, one needs a gauge fixing also for some of the ghosts, and everything has to be encoded into a gauge-fixing fermion. The first step consists in introducing antighosts and Lagrange multipliers and to extend the BV action. We will denote by $\bar{\sigma}_{i,l}$ the antighosts and by $\lambda_{i,l}$ the Lagrange multipliers ($i = 1, \dots, m-3$, $l = 1, \dots, i$), with the following properties:

- $\bar{\sigma}_{i,l}$ is a \mathfrak{g} -valued form of degree $m-3-i$ and ghost number $-i+2l-2$;
- $\lambda_{i,l}$ is a \mathfrak{g} -valued form of degree $m-3-i$ and ghost number $-i+2l-1$.

We then introduce the corresponding antifields $\bar{\sigma}_{i,l}^+$ and $\lambda_{i,l}^+$. To the BV action Σ we add then the piece

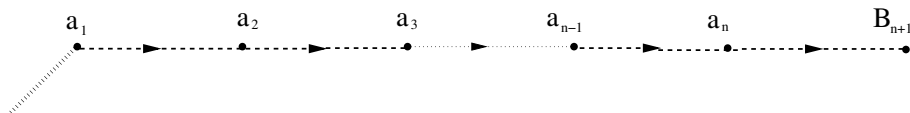


Fig. 3. The “snake” σ_n with $n+1$ terms

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m-3} \sum_{l=1}^i (-1)^i \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m-2}} \langle \bar{\sigma}_{i,l}^+ ; \lambda_{i,l} \rangle.$$

By means of the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{R}^{m-2} , we can construct the corresponding Hodge \star operator, which maps linearly forms on \mathbb{R}^{m-2} of degree k to forms of degree $m-2-k$; moreover, we define the L^2 -duality between forms on \mathbb{R}^{m-2} with values in \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}^* as follows:

$$\langle \eta, \omega \rangle_{L^2} := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m-2}} \langle \omega ; \star \eta \rangle, \quad (4.7)$$

where the operator \star acts on the form part of η . Finally, we choose the gauge-fixing fermion to be

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= \langle \bar{\sigma}_1 ; d^\star \beta \rangle_{L^2} + \sum_{i=1}^{m-4} \langle \bar{\sigma}_{i+1,1} ; d^\star \sigma_i \rangle_{L^2} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{m-4} \sum_{l=2}^i \langle \bar{\sigma}_{i+1,k+2-l} ; d^\star \bar{\sigma}_{i,l} \rangle_{L^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe that this gauge fixing is independent of \mathbf{A} , of \mathbf{B} and of the imbedding; as a consequence it is a good gauge fixing (according to the terminology introduced at the end of Subsect. 3.1). With this choice of gauge fixing, the superpropagator is readily computed. To avoid the singularity on the diagonal of $\mathbb{R}^{m-2} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-2}$, we prefer to work on the (open) configuration space

$$C_2(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{m-2} \mid x \neq y\}.$$

If we denote by $\pi_i, i = 1, 2$, the projection from $C_2(\mathbb{R}^{m-2})$ onto the i^{th} component, we get

$$\langle \pi_1^* (\alpha^a) \pi_2^* (\beta_b) \rangle_{\text{g.f.}} := \eta \delta_b^a,$$

where η is the pullback of the normalized, $SO(m-2)$ -invariant volume form w_{m-3} on S^{m-3} via the map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi: C_2(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) &\rightarrow S^{m-3}, \\ (x, y) &\mapsto \frac{y-x}{\|y-x\|}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\| \cdot \|$ denotes the Euclidean norm.

4.4. Explicit expressions. We are now in a position to write down σ and τ in an explicit way. We only need a few more pieces of notation. First, we introduce the (open) configuration space $C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2})$ as the space of n distinct points on \mathbb{R}^{m-2} :

$$C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) := \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{R}^{m-2})^n \mid i \neq j \Rightarrow x_i \neq x_j\}.$$

For a given C_n , we introduce the projections

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_i: C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{m-2}, \\ (x_1, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto x_i, \end{aligned}$$

and, for $i \neq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{ij}: C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) &\rightarrow C_2(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}), \\ (x_1, \dots, x_n) &\mapsto (x_i, x_j). \end{aligned}$$

Then we set

$$\mathbf{a}_i := (\text{ev} \circ (\text{id} \times \pi_i))^* \mathbf{a}, \quad \mathbf{B}_i := (\text{ev} \circ (\text{id} \times \pi_i))^* \mathbf{B},$$

and

$$\eta_{ij} := \pi_{ij}^* \eta.$$

Finally, we may write

$$\tau_n(\mathbf{a}) = \pi_*^n \text{Tr} [\text{ad}(\mathbf{a}_1) \eta_{12} \text{ad}(\mathbf{a}_2) \eta_{23} \cdots \eta_{n-1,n} \text{ad}(\mathbf{a}_n) \eta_{n1}], \quad (4.8a)$$

$$\sigma_n(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{B}; \Xi) = i \pi_*^{n+1} \langle \text{ad}^*(\mathbf{a}_1) \eta_{12} \text{ad}^*(\mathbf{a}_2) \eta_{23} \cdots \text{ad}^*(\mathbf{a}_n) \eta_{n,n+1} \mathbf{B}_{n+1}, \Xi \rangle, \quad (4.8b)$$

where π_*^n denotes the integration along the fiber corresponding to the projection $\pi^n: C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) \times \text{Imb}_\sigma \rightarrow \text{Imb}_\sigma$, and Tr is the trace in the adjoint representation.

5. Properties of the Wilson Surface for Long Knots

In this section we discuss the properties of the functions τ and σ introduced in (4.8).

Proposition 5.1. *The functions τ and σ are well-defined and satisfy*

$$\delta\tau = (-1)^m d\tau, \quad \delta\sigma = (-1)^m d\sigma.$$

Proof. We have first to prove that the integrals defining σ and τ converge. This is easily done by introducing the compactifications $C_n[\mathbb{R}^{m-2}]$ of the (open) configuration spaces $C_n(\mathbb{R}^{m-2})$ defined in [3]. These compactified configuration spaces are manifolds with corners, with the property that all projections to configuration spaces with less points may be lifted to smooth maps. Moreover, the form η defined in the previous subsection extends to a smooth, closed $(m-3)$ -form on $C_2[\mathbb{R}^{m-2}]$. As a consequence, σ and τ may be expressed by integrating along the compactification. In other words, we take the same expressions but we interpret π_*^n as the integration along the fiber corresponding to the projection $\pi^n: C_n[\mathbb{R}^{m-2}] \times \text{Imb}_\sigma \rightarrow \text{Imb}_\sigma$.

To prove the properties, we use the generalized Stokes Theorem $d\pi_*^n = (-1)^{mn}(\pi_*^n d - \pi_*^{n,\partial})$, where $\pi_*^{n,\partial}$ denotes integration along the (codimension-one) boundary of $C_n[\mathbb{R}^{m-2}]$. Since the forms η_{ij} are closed, the first term produces a sum of integrals where d is applied, one at a time, to a form \mathbf{a} or \mathbf{B} . The boundary terms may be divided into principal and hidden faces, the former corresponding to the collapse of exactly two points. If the two points are not consecutive, they are not joined by an η and the integral along the fiber vanishes by dimensional reasons. If on the other hand they are consecutive, the integral along the fiber of η is normalized; we get then contributions of the form $\llbracket \mathbf{a}; \mathbf{a} \rrbracket$ or $\text{ad}^*(\mathbf{a})\mathbf{B}$. Collecting all the terms and using (3.1), we get the formulae displayed in the proposition, up to hidden faces.

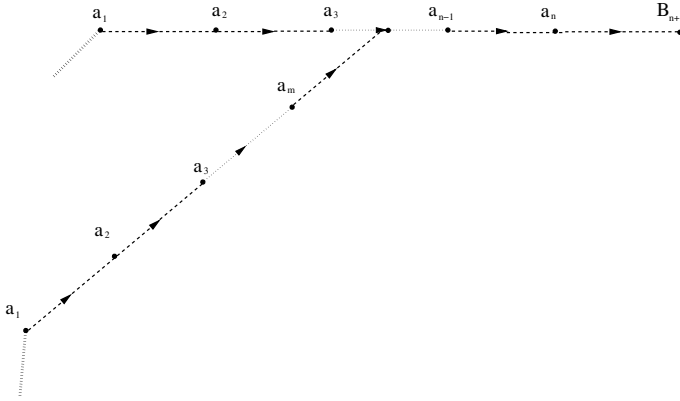


Fig. 4. The typical term in $((\sigma; \sigma))$

The vanishing of the hidden faces (corresponding to more points collapsing together and/or escaping to infinity) is due partly to dimensional reasons, partly to slight modifications of the Kontsevich Lemma (see [14]). We refer the reader to [15] for the detailed proof.¹⁴ \square

An immediate consequence of the proposition is that the Wilson surface \mathbf{U} , defined in (4.2), satisfies the “semiclassical” descent equation

$$\delta \mathbf{U} = (-1)^m d\mathbf{U}. \quad (5.1)$$

In order to prove the “quantum” descent equation $\Omega \mathbf{U} = (-1)^m d\mathbf{U}$, we must now show that, formally, \mathbf{U} is Δ -closed. To do so, we first observe that, by the formal properties of the BV Laplacian,

$$\Delta \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U} \left(\Delta \sigma + \Delta \tau + \frac{1}{2} ((\sigma; \sigma)) + ((\sigma; \tau)) + \frac{1}{2} ((\tau; \tau)) \right).$$

The second and last terms in parentheses vanish since τ depends only on \mathbf{a} (and not on \mathbf{B}). In [15], it is proved that also the third term vanishes and that $\Delta \sigma + ((\sigma; \tau)) = 0$. Graphically, these terms are represented in Figs. 4 and 5.¹⁵

We observe that the proof in [15] is rather formal in the sense that, in the computation of $\Delta \sigma$, it ignores the term coming from \mathbf{B} and the adjacent \mathbf{a} , as this term produces a tadpole. However, if \mathfrak{g} is unimodular, the Lie algebraic coefficient of this term vanishes. In the general case, one has to introduce a suitable counterterm τ_1 in the torsion to compensate for it in $((\sigma; \tau))$.

Our final comment is that it does not make much sense to spend efforts in making the proof of the quantum descent equation more rigorous. In any case, the descent equation

¹⁴ It should be remarked that in the proof we never make use of the fact that the form w_{m-3} appearing in the definition of η (see the end of Subsect. 4.3) is $SO(m-2)$ -invariant; what is needed is just that w_{m-3} has the same parity of m under the action of the antipodal map $x \mapsto -x$. Hence the proposition is still valid if, in the definition of η , we choose w_{m-3} to be any normalized top form with the required parity under the antipodal map.

¹⁵ The Y-shaped vertex with no labels in the figures is the result of the contraction of an \mathbf{a} with a \mathbf{B} determined by the BV bracket or the BV Laplacian.

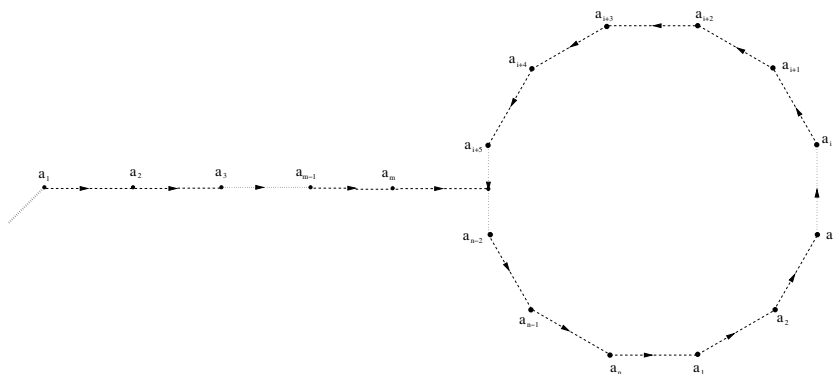


Fig. 5. The typical term in $\Delta\sigma$ or in $((\sigma ; \tau))$

implies only formally that $\langle U_0 \rangle$ should be an invariant, where U_0 denotes the piece of U of degree 0 (hence, of ghost number 0). What one has to do instead is to take the perturbative expression of $\langle U_0 \rangle$ and directly either prove that it produces invariants of long knots or compute its failure (“anomaly” in the language of [3]) and understand how to correct it. We will see examples of this in the next section.

6. Perturbative Invariants of Long Higher-Dimensional Knots

In this section we compute the first terms of the perturbative expansion of $\langle U_0 \rangle$ and briefly discuss the expectation value of the product of U_0 with a Wilson loop. First we have, however, to describe the Feynman rules for BF theory. According to the action as written in (4.1a), there is a superpropagator between a and B , which we will denote by a solid line oriented from B to a , and a trivalent vertex as in Fig. 6 of weight $\sqrt{\hbar}$.

In the covariant gauge, the superpropagator can easily be described as follows (see [9] for details). Let us denote by π_i , $i = 1, 2$, the projection from $C_2(\mathbb{R}^m)$ onto the i^{th} component. Then

$$\langle \pi_1^*(A^a) \pi_2^*(B_b) \rangle_{\text{g.f.}} := \theta \delta_b^a,$$

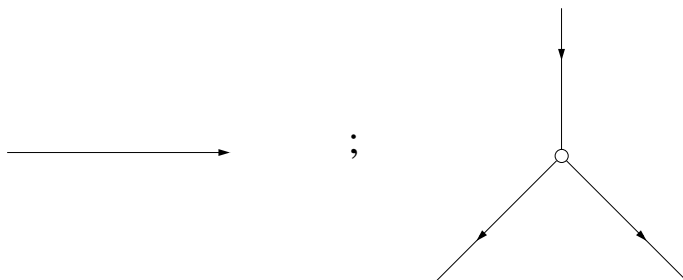


Fig. 6. The propagator and the interaction vertex

where θ is the pullback of the normalized, $SO(m)$ -invariant volume form w_{m-1} on S^{m-1} via the map

$$\begin{aligned}\psi: C_2(\mathbb{R}^m) &\rightarrow S^{m-1}, \\ (x, y) &\mapsto \frac{y - x}{\|y - x\|},\end{aligned}$$

with $\| \cdot \|$ denoting the Euclidean norm.

In order to proceed with the discussion of the perturbative expansion, we have to introduce some pieces of notation. Given $f \in \text{Imb}_\sigma$, we denote by $C_{s,t}(f)$ the configuration space of $s + t$ points on \mathbb{R}^m , the first s of which are constrained to lie on the image of f ; in other words,

$$C_{s,t}(f) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x_1, \dots, x_s) \in (\mathbb{R}^{m-2})^s \\ (y_{s+1}, \dots, y_{s+t}) \in (\mathbb{R}^m)^t \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} x_i \neq x_j, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq s \\ y_i \neq y_j, \quad s < i < j \leq s+t \\ f(x_i) \neq y_j, \quad 1 \leq i \leq s < j \leq s+t \end{array} \right. \right\}.$$

Observe that $C_{s,0}(f) = C_s(\mathbb{R}^{m-2})$ and $C_{0,t}(f) = C_t(\mathbb{R}^m)$. For $i, j = 1, \dots, s, i \neq j$, we have projections

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_{ij}: C_{s,t}(f) &\rightarrow C_2(\mathbb{R}^{m-2}) \\ (x_1, \dots, x_s; y_1, \dots, y_t) &\mapsto (x_i, x_j).\end{aligned}$$

We will denote by η_{ij} the pullback of η by π_{ij} . Moreover, for $i, j = 1, \dots, s+t, i \neq j$, we have projections

$$\begin{aligned}\varpi_{ij}: C_{s,t}(f) &\rightarrow C_2(\mathbb{R}^m) \\ (x_1, \dots, x_s; y_{s+1}, \dots, y_{s+t}) &\mapsto \begin{cases} (f(x_i), f(x_j)) & i, j \leq s \\ (f(x_i), y_j) & i \leq s < j \\ (y_i, f(x_j)) & j \leq s < i \\ (y_i, y_j) & i, j > s \end{cases}.\end{aligned}\tag{6.1}$$

We will then denote by θ_{ij} the pullback of θ by ϖ_{ij} .

As for the convergence of the integrals appearing in the perturbative expansion, we make the two following observations:

- (1) There are certainly divergences when a superfield **a** is paired to a superfield **B** in the same interaction term (“tadpoles”). The Lie algebra coefficient of tadpoles vanishes if \mathfrak{g} is unimodular. In general tadpoles are removed by finite renormalization.
- (2) The remaining terms are integrals over configuration spaces $C_{s,t}(f)$. There exists a compactification $C_{s,t}[f]$ of these spaces [3] such that the above projections are still smooth maps. The integrals over the compactification then automatically converge (but do not differ from the original ones as one has simply added a measure-zero set).

For notational convenience in the following we will simply write $C_{s,t}$ instead of $C_{s,t}[f]$.

In the organization of the perturbative expansion, it is quite convenient to make use of the following combinatorial

Lemma 6.1. *The order in \hbar equals the degree in Ξ .*

Proof. Let us consider a Feynman diagram produced by s_n snakes σ_n , t_n n -gons τ_n and v interaction vertices. We recall that σ_n is of degree n in **a** and of degree one in **B** and in

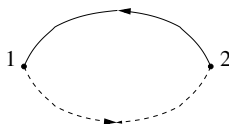


Fig. 7. Order 1

Ξ ; τ_n is of degree n in \mathfrak{a} and contains no \mathbf{B} s or Ξ s; each interaction vertex is of degree two in \mathfrak{a} and of degree one in \mathbf{B} and contains no Ξ . Thus, the degree in Ξ of the diagram is $\sum s_n$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{degree in } \mathfrak{a} &= \sum n s_n + \sum n t_n + 2v, \\ \text{degree in } \mathbf{B} &= \sum s_n + v. \end{aligned}$$

By Wick's theorem these degrees must be equal, so we get the identity

$$\sum (n-1)s_n + \sum n t_n + v = 0.$$

Recall now that the order in \hbar of σ_n is $(n+1)/2$, whereas the order of τ_n is $n/2$. As the order of each interaction vertex is $1/2$, the total order of the diagram is

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\sum (n+1)s_n + \sum n t_n + v \right),$$

which by the previous identity is equal to $\sum s_n$. But this is also the degree in Ξ . \square

6.1. *Order 1.* The only possible term at order 1 has the form $\Theta_1 \text{Tr}(\text{ad } \Xi)$ with

$$\Theta_1 = \int_{C_{2,0}} \theta_{12} \eta_{12}. \quad (6.2)$$

Observe that this term does not appear if \mathfrak{g} is unimodular. It is also possible to prove (considering the involution $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (x_2, x_1)$ of $C_{2,0}$) that Θ_1 vanishes if m is odd. The graphical representation of Θ_1 is displayed in Fig. 7. (From now on we omit in diagrams the black and white strip representing Ξ . In Fig. 7 it would be attached to vertex 1.)

In even dimensions, Θ_1 furnishes a function on Imb_σ which is a generalization of the self-linking number for ordinary knots. *This function is not an invariant.* It can be easily proved that, in computing the differential of Θ_1 , the only boundary contribution corresponds to the collapse of the two points. One obtains then

$$d\Theta_1 = -p_{1*}(\Phi^* w_{m-1} p_3^* w_{m-3}),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi: \text{Imb}_\sigma \times \mathbb{R}^{m-2} \times S^{m-3} &\rightarrow S^{m-1}, \\ (f, x, v) &\mapsto \frac{df(x)v}{\|df(x)v\|} \end{aligned}$$

and p_i denotes the projection to the i^{th} factor.¹⁶

¹⁶ It may be observed that the expression for $d\Theta_1$ is well-defined also when f is just an immersion (and not an imbedding). As a consequence, $d\Theta_1$ may be regarded as a 1-form on the space of immersions of \mathbb{R}^{m-2} into \mathbb{R}^m (that coincide with σ outside a compact set).

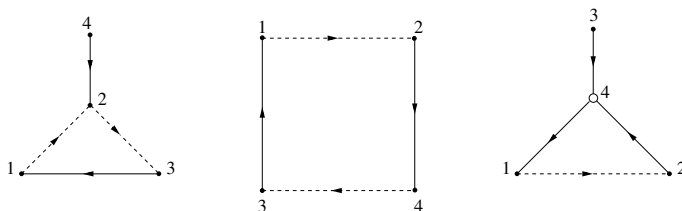


Fig. 8. Order 2

6.2. *Order 2.* The contributions corresponding to connected diagrams may be written as $\Theta_2 \text{Tr}((\text{ad } \Xi)^2)$, where Θ_2 is graphically represented in Fig. 8 (where white circles denote vertices in \mathbb{R}^m not constrained to lie on the image of the imbedding) and has the following analytical expression:

$$\Theta_2 = \int_{C_{4,0}} \theta_{13} \theta_{24} \eta_{12} \eta_{23} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_{4,0}} \theta_{13} \theta_{24} \eta_{12} \eta_{34} - \int_{C_{3,1}} \theta_{14} \theta_{24} \theta_{34} \eta_{12}. \quad (6.3)$$

It is not difficult to prove that Θ_2 vanishes if m is even (consider the involutions that exchange point 1 with point 3 in the first term, point 1 with point 2 in the last term, and the pair of points (1, 3) with the pair (2, 4) in the second term). In odd dimensions, Θ_2 may be rewritten as

$$\Theta_2 = \frac{1}{8} \int_{C_{4,0}} \theta_{13} \theta_{24} \eta_{1234}^2 - \frac{1}{3} \int_{C_{3,1}} \theta_{14} \theta_{24} \theta_{34} \eta_{123},$$

where η_{1234} and η_{123} are the cyclic sums,

$$\eta_{1234} = \eta_{12} + \eta_{23} + \eta_{34} + \eta_{41}, \quad \eta_{123} = \eta_{12} + \eta_{23} + \eta_{31}.$$

In this form it is clear that Θ_2 is the long-knot version of the invariant of knots introduced by Bott in [2].

Proposition 6.2. Θ_2 is an invariant.

Proof. In the computation of $d\Theta_2$, the contributions of the principal faces of the three terms cancel each other as can be easily verified. The vanishing of hidden faces may be easily proved, see [15].¹⁷ \square

6.3. *Order 3.* Connected diagrams sum up to yield a term of the form $\Theta_3 \text{Tr}((\text{ad } \Xi)^3)$ —which clearly vanishes if the Lie algebra is unimodular—where Θ_3 corresponds to the sum of the eight Feynman diagrams displayed in Fig. 9. Its analytical expression is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_3 = & \frac{1}{3} \int_{C_{6,0}} \theta_{14} \theta_{26} \theta_{35} \eta_{12} \eta_{34} \eta_{56} + \int_{C_{6,0}} \theta_{14} \theta_{26} \theta_{35} \eta_{12} \eta_{23} \eta_{45} \\ & - \int_{C_{6,0}} \theta_{14} \theta_{26} \theta_{35} \eta_{12} \eta_{23} \eta_{34} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{C_{6,0}} \theta_{14} \theta_{25} \theta_{36} \eta_{12} \eta_{23} \eta_{31} \end{aligned}$$

¹⁷ Observe that also in the Chern–Simons knot invariants it is easy to prove that hidden faces do not contribute to diagrams of even order.

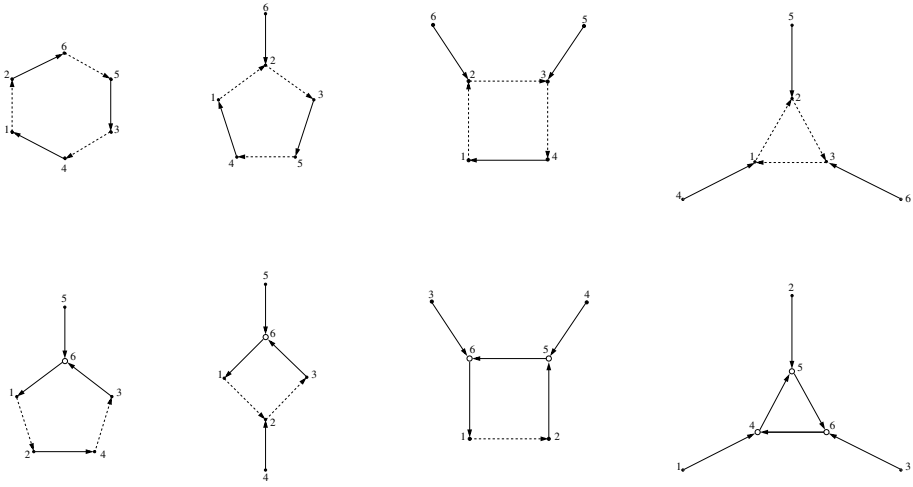


Fig. 9. Order 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \int_{C_{5,1}} \theta_{16} \theta_{36} \theta_{56} \theta_{24} \eta_{12} \eta_{34} - \int_{C_{5,1}} \theta_{16} \theta_{36} \theta_{56} \theta_{24} \eta_{12} \eta_{23} \\
 & - \int_{C_{4,2}} \theta_{16} \theta_{36} \theta_{56} \theta_{25} \theta_{45} \eta_{12} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{C_{3,3}} \theta_{14} \theta_{25} \theta_{36} \theta_{45} \theta_{46} \theta_{56}. \quad (6.4)
 \end{aligned}$$

In [15] it is proved (by considering suitable involutions) that Θ_3 vanishes if m is odd.

In even dimensions,¹⁸ the differential of Θ_3 is explicitly computed in [15] and it is proved that the only boundary contribution that may survive in each term is the most degenerate face, i.e., the one corresponding to the collapse of all vertices (and with some more effort it is moreover proved that only the seventh term may yield a nonvanishing contribution). To describe $d\Theta_3$, we first introduce the space $\mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$ of linear injective maps from \mathbb{R}^{m-2} into \mathbb{R}^m . Next we consider the map

$$\begin{aligned}
 T: \text{Imb}_\sigma \times \mathbb{R}^{m-2} &\rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}. \\
 (f, x) &\mapsto df(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Then we may write

$$d\Theta_3 = p_{1*} T^* \widehat{\Theta}_3,$$

¹⁸ In this case Θ_3 may also be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Theta_3 = & -\frac{1}{24} \int_{C_{6,0}} \theta_{14} \theta_{25} \theta_{36} \eta_{1245} \eta_{1346} \eta_{2356} - \frac{1}{6} \int_{C_{5,1}} \theta_{16} \theta_{36} \theta_{56} \theta_{24} \eta_{1234} \eta_{2345} \\
 & - \frac{1}{4} \int_{C_{4,2}} \theta_{16} \theta_{36} \theta_{56} \theta_{25} \theta_{45} \eta_{1234} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{C_{3,3}} \theta_{14} \theta_{25} \theta_{36} \theta_{45} \theta_{46} \theta_{56},
 \end{aligned}$$

with $\eta_{ijkl} = \eta_{ij} - \eta_{jk} + \eta_{kl} - \eta_{li}$, for any 4-tuple of distinct indices. In this form, Θ_3 may easily be reinterpreted as a function on the space of imbeddings of S^{m-2} into \mathbb{R}^m .

where p_1 is the projection onto the first factor and the “anomaly” $\widehat{\Theta}_3$ is an $(m-1)$ -form that can be explicitly described as follows. Given $\alpha \in \mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$, one defines the following action on $C_{s,t}(\alpha)$ of the group $I = \mathbb{R}_*^+ \ltimes \mathbb{R}^{m-2}$ of dilations and translations of \mathbb{R}^{m-2} :

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &\mapsto \lambda x_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, s, & y_i &\mapsto \lambda y_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, t, & \lambda &\in \mathbb{R}_*^+, \\ x_i &\mapsto x_i + a, \quad i = 1, \dots, s, & y_i &\mapsto y_i + \alpha(a), \quad i = 1, \dots, t, & a &\in \mathbb{R}^{m-2}. \end{aligned}$$

One then defines $\widehat{C}_{s,t}(\alpha)$ as the quotient of $C_{s,t}(\alpha)$ by I . Denoting by $\widehat{C}_{s,t}^{m,m-2} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$ the fiber bundle with fiber $\widehat{C}_{s,t}(\alpha)$ over α , one may write $\widehat{\Theta}_3$ as a sum of integrals along the fibers of $\widehat{C}_{s,t}^{m,m-2}$, where the integrand form is given by the same products of propagators η_{ij} and θ_{ij} as before, with the only modification that ϖ_{ij} , see (6.1), is now defined in terms of the linear map α (instead of f), over which the fiber lies.

In general, we do not know if Θ_3 is an invariant. We briefly describe however a possible strategy to correct it.

Let $V_{m,m-2}$ be the Stiefel manifold (regarded as the space of linear isometries from \mathbb{R}^{m-2} into \mathbb{R}^m w.r.t. the Euclidean metrics). Observe that $V_{m,m-2}$ is equipped with a left action of $SO(m)$ and a free, right action of $SO(m-2)$. Let us denote by ι the inclusion of $V_{m,m-2}$ into $\mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$ and by r some deformation retract; viz., r is a map from $\mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$ to $V_{m,m-2}$ such that $\iota \circ r$ is homotopic to the identity (the existence of such a retract may be proved, e.g., by Gram–Schmidt orthogonalization procedure). Let h be a given homotopy, i.e., a map $[0, 1] \times \mathcal{I}_{m,m-2} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{m,m-2}$ such that $h(0, \alpha) = \alpha$ and $h(1, \alpha) = \iota(r(\alpha))$. Define

$$\widetilde{\Theta}_3 = pr_{2*} h^* \widehat{\Theta}_3,$$

where pr_2 denotes the projection onto the second factor. Given the explicit form of $\widehat{\Theta}_3$, one can prove that it is closed. Thus, we obtain

$$d\widetilde{\Theta}_3 = -\widehat{\Theta}_3 + r^* \iota^* \widehat{\Theta}_3.$$

It is now possible to show that $\Theta_3 := \iota^* \widehat{\Theta}_3$ is $SO(m-2) \times SO(m)$ -invariant.¹⁹ If $m = 4$, we can moreover prove that Θ_3 is also $SO(m-2)$ -horizontal; hence it is the pullback of an $SO(4)$ -invariant 3-form on the Grassmannian $Gr_{4,2}$. Since the only such form is zero, it follows that in four dimensions $\Theta_3 = 0$ and we get the following

Proposition 6.3. $\overline{\Theta}_3 := \Theta_3 + p_{1*} T^* \widetilde{\Theta}_3$ is an invariant of long 2-knots.

As far as we know, this invariant is new.

Observe that also for $m > 4$ one may define $\overline{\Theta}_3$. It turns out from the previous considerations that $d\overline{\Theta}_3 = p_{1*} T^* r^* \widehat{\Theta}_3$. Thus, though in general we cannot claim that $\overline{\Theta}_3$ is an invariant, we can compute its differential in terms of an invariant form on the Stiefel manifold. This implies that, when $d\overline{\Theta}_3$ does not vanish, we may use it to correct the potential invariants coming from higher-orders in perturbation theory, as explained in the next subsection.

¹⁹ Briefly, this is true since it is possible to extend the actions of $SO(m)$ and $SO(m-2)$ on $V_{m,m-2}$ to the whole (restricted) bundle $\iota^* \widehat{C}_{s,t}^{m,m-2} \rightarrow V_{m,m-2}$ in such a way that the projection as well as the maps to S^{m-1} and S^{m-3} used in the definitions of the propagators are all equivariant. Recall finally that the volume forms w_{m-3} and w_{m-1} are invariant.

6.4. Higher orders. Higher-order terms may be explicitly computed. In [15] some vanishing lemmata are proved which imply that only the most degenerate faces (i.e., when all points collapse) contribute to the differential of the corresponding functions on Imb_σ . One can then prove that in odd dimensions also these contributions vanish. One then obtains genuine invariants of long $(m - 2)$ -knots with m odd.

In even dimensions, one may repeat the considerations of the previous subsection. In particular, in four dimensions one may construct genuine invariants of long 2-knots. For $m > 4$, this construction yields an infinite set of functions on Imb_σ whose differentials are pullbacks of $SO(m - 2) \times SO(m)$ -invariant $(m - 1)$ -forms on $V_{m,m-2}$. Since the space of such forms is finite dimensional [13], one may produce an infinite set of invariants by taking suitable linear combinations. This is the higher-dimensional analogue of the procedure used in [3] to kill the (possible) anomalies in the perturbative expansion of Chern–Simons theory with covariant gauge fixing.²⁰

6.5. Other observables. The new observable we have introduced in this paper is not the only known observable for BF theories. For example, the usual Wilson loop

$$W_\rho(\gamma)(A) = \text{Tr}(\rho(\text{Hol}(A, \gamma))),$$

where ρ is a representation of the Lie group G and γ an imbedding of S^1 , is an observable; more generally, one also has the generalized Wilson loops introduced in [7, 9], whose expectation values yield cohomology classes on the space of imbeddings of S^1 .

The expectation value of the usual Wilson loop is rather trivial (the dimension of the representation space) since the degree in \mathfrak{a} cannot be matched by the degree in \mathfrak{B} . The mixed expectation value of U_0 and W_ρ is more interesting. If γ does not intersect f , the product defines an observable, and one can show that

$$\langle U_0(f) W_\rho(\gamma) \rangle = \langle U_0(f) \rangle \text{Tr} e^{-\hbar \text{lk}(f, \gamma) \rho_*(\Xi)}, \quad (6.5)$$

where ρ_* is the induced representation of \mathfrak{g} and $\text{lk}(f, \gamma)$ is the linking number between (the images of) f and γ . It can be written as

$$\text{lk}(f, \gamma) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m-2} \times S^1} \varphi^* \theta_{12},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathbb{R}^{m-2} \times S^1 &\rightarrow C_2(\mathbb{R}^m) \\ (x, t) &\mapsto (f(x), \gamma(t)). \end{aligned}$$

The result in (6.5) is tantamount to saying that the only connected diagram arising from the n^{th} order in W_ρ expanded in powers of a is the one obtained by joining each of these n as to a short snake σ_0 . This result is purely combinatorial after observing that either joining the last \mathfrak{a} of a snake to the \mathfrak{B} of a σ_0 or joining the two \mathfrak{a} s of an interaction vertex to the \mathfrak{B} s of two σ_0 s yields a factor $[\Xi, \Xi]$ which clearly vanishes.

²⁰ In this three-dimensional case, the anomaly is an $SO(3)$ -invariant 2-form on the Stiefel manifold $V_{3,1}$, which may be identified with the 2-sphere. Since the space of such forms is 1-dimensional, a single potential invariant—e.g., the self-linking number—is enough to correct all others.

7. Final Comments

In this paper we have introduced a new observable for BF theories that is associated to imbeddings of codimension two. We list here some possible follow-ups of our work.

7.1. Yang–Mills theory. In [4], Yang–Mills theory is regarded as a deformation, called $BFYM$ theory, of BF theory with deformation parameter the coupling constant g_{YM} . In this setting $\mathcal{O}(A, B, f)$ becomes an observable for the $BFYM$ theory in the topological limit $g_{YM} \rightarrow 0$. Moreover, in this limit the expectation value of this observable times a Wilson loop is still given by (6.5). Thus, \mathcal{O} might constitute the topological limit of a dual 't Hooft variable [18].

7.2. Nonabelian gerbes. Assume B to be a two form (in the context of BF theories, we assume then that we are working in four dimensions). In the abelian case, the observable (1.1) defines a connection for the gerbe defined by B [17]; in this case, it is interesting to consider also the case when N has boundary. A suitable extension of our observable \mathcal{O} to this case would then be a candidate for a connection on a nonabelian gerbe.

7.3. Classical Hamiltonian viewpoint. For M of the form $M_0 \times \mathbb{R}$, the reduced phase space of BF theory is the space of pairs (A, B) , with A a flat connection on M_0 and B a covariantly closed $(m-2)$ -form of the coadjoint type, modulo symmetries. The Poisson algebra generated by generalized Wilson loops is considered in [8] and, in the case $G = GL_n$ it is proved to be related to the Chas–Sullivan string topology [11]. It would be interesting to see which new structure one may obtain by considering the Poisson algebra generated by generalized Wilson loops and, in addition, our new observables.

7.4. Cohomology classes of imbeddings of even codimension. In Sect. 6 we have described how the perturbative expansion produces (potential) invariants of long knots. The same formulae may be used to define forms on the space of imbeddings Imb_σ^s of \mathbb{R}^{m-2s} into \mathbb{R}^m (with fixed linear behavior σ at infinity) with $s > 1$; up to hidden faces, these forms are closed (they certainly are so for m odd). This way, we produce cohomology classes on Imb_σ^s .

7.5. Graph cohomology. Generalizing [5], one can define a graph cohomology for graphs with two types of vertices (corresponding to points on the imbedding and in the ambient space) and two types of edges (corresponding to the two types of propagators) such that the “integration map” that associates to a graph the corresponding integral over configuration spaces is a chain map up to hidden faces. The Feynman diagrams discussed in this paper produce then nontrivial classes in this graph cohomology. We plan to discuss all this in detail in [10].

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